

#### REMARKS

Applicant thanks the Examiner for indication that drawings filed on January 24, 2001, are accepted by the Office.

The acknowledgment of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 and indication of receiving of certified copies of the priority document is also noted with appreciation.

The indication that the Information Disclosure Statement filed on September 20, 2002, has been considered by the Examiner is also noted with appreciation.

Claims 1 to 20 are currently active in the application. By the present amendment claims 1, 4, 8, 16 and 19 have been slightly amended responding to the Examiner's objections. No new matter has been introduced by this amendment. Reconsideration of this application in view of following argument is respectfully requested.

The specification has been carefully reviewed and amended to correct minor errors of idiomatic English, punctuation and spelling. In addition, the definitions of the acronyms "PHS", "PB", "URL" and "TIFF" appearing in the specification have been added. Specifically, the definition of "PB" is "Private Brunch", as set on page 535 of *Newton's Telecom Dictionary by Harry Newton, 14<sup>th</sup> Ed., Telecom Books & Flatiron Publishing (1998)*. Further, the definition of "PHS" is "Personal Handyphone System", the definition of "URL" is "Universal Resource Locator", and "TIEF" is "Tag Image File Format" as described on pages 535, 548, 761, and 728 of the above-identified dictionary respectively. Copies of the cited pages are attached for the Examiner's reference. No new matter is added by this amendment.

The Examiner objected claims 4 and 8 for formal issues. Specifically, in claim 4 the word "titles" in the first occurrence was misspelled and claim 8 is a duplicate of claim 7. Responding to this objection, Claim 4 has been amended in order to correct spelling error. Additionally, the misspelled word "titles" in the claim 19 has been corrected by this amendment. Furthermore, the dependency of

claim 8 has been changed to be depend from claim 1, so that claims 7 and 8 are not identical. In view of these amendments, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw objections to claims 4 and 8.

The Claims 1 and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 for the reason that the limitation in these claims “the Internet data” does not have sufficient antecedent basis. Responding to this rejection claims 1 and 16 have been amended to delete a definite article in front of Internet data in the first occurrence.

Claims 1, 4, 7-8, 11-12, 14-17, and 19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanabe (JP 11-355498) and further in view of Disanto et al. (U.S. Patent 5,835,577). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the reason that the combination of Tanabe and Disanto et al. does not show or suggest the claimed invention.

The present invention relates to the novel technique of accessing and browsing the Internet from the portable terminal. Specifically, Applicant resolves the problem of reading and browsing electronic mail data and Internet data received by the external portable terminal with a small display. Referring to Figure 1 of the present disclosure, a display unit 2 displays only a first portion of electronic mail data received by a radio unit 3. A print unit 4 prints a second portion of the electronic mail data or Internet data which does not fit to be shown in the display. This way a user can read full information or browse Internet by the simple portable apparatus without having a display capable to present an entire page of information in a single image.

In preparing the present amendment, a computer generated translation of the patent to Tanabe (JP 11-355498) has been used. A copy of the translation, printed out from the Japanese Patent Office website, is attached for the Examiner’s convenience.

The patent to Tanabe relates to an image forming device in which a user can read information during accessing a Web server. Specifically, the invention concerns about a user with a small personal digital assistance machine like PDA

(Personal Digital Assistant). The PDA has a display which is too small for a user to look the information acquired from Internet server but the invention to Tanabe enables access to the Internet sever from a personal digital assistant by offering the storage in which information acquired by a user can be stored and retrieved despite to inconvenience of the little display screen. Tanabe provides a connection place to set up the connection place on a network according to connection place assignment information. A user can acquire data from Internet server which is stored and printed. The connection of a user with system is performed by IrDA equipment like an infrared data association. In the Office Action the Examiner refers to Figure 1, reference 1 of the Tanabe. However, by the reference 1 is indicated a digital copier not a radio unit as Examiner indicated. As it is described in paragraph 20 of the attached translation, the user of the system uses a PDA (Personal Data Assistance) device which is connected to the desktop by infrared data transmission. It is known in the art that infrared connection can transmit information back and forth when a user simply aims the PDA to the desktop PC. Unlike a radio frequency connection, the maximum transmission distance for an infrared device is slated to be about only a yard. Therefore, the claimed invention which includes radio unit communication capabilities is different structurally from the primary reference to Tanabe. The Examiner correctly noted that a copying machine shown by Tanabe does not include a display unit.

Further, the Examiner relies on the reference to Disanto et al. as a facsimile machine with a display. However, there is a difference between the claimed facsimile apparatus's display and a display on facsimile machine shown by Disanto et al. The reference to Disanto et al. shows an apparatus which integrates a user interactive display with multiple functional telecommunication capabilities. The reference to Disanto et al. is focused on providing a touch sensitive screen overlay on an electrophoretic display and a handwriting controller for recognizing handwritten impressions on the touch sensitive screen overlay. According to Disanto et al., the scanning, facsimile and telephonic capabilities are manipulated by the user through the interactive display. The display shown by

Disanto et al. is not limited in space like in the present invention. In column 3, lines 26 to 28, Disanto et al. states, “ The electrophoretic flat panel provides a capability of displaying an entire page of information in a single image.” This is very different from the display claimed by Applicant, which can show only a part of the information. According to the present invention, unshown by display portion of the information is printed out for a user. From the above analysis it can be concluded that the reference to Disanto et al. does not make up for the deficiencies of the primary reference to Tanabe because it still does not show a display showing only a portion of the information. Meanwhile, claim 1 of the present invention specifically states, “ Claim 1 (Currently Amended). A facsimile apparatus, comprising:

a radio unit communicating with a terminal apparatus which can receive one of an electronic mail data and Internet data;

a display unit displaying a first portion of one of said electronic mail data and the Internet data received by said radio unit from said terminal apparatus; and

a print unit printing a second portion other than said first portion of said one of said electronic mail data and the Internet data received by said radio unit from said terminal apparatus, wherein said second portion is not displayed by said display unit.” (Emphasis added)

As described in the specification, the claimed invention is designed to read the Internet and electronic mail data in the facsimile apparatus entered through a radio unit or by a handset phone and having a display able to present only a first part of the obtained Internet or electronic mail data requested by a user. The second portion of the data is printed out by a print unit. According to the present invention data obtained by a user can be divided to more than two portions from which only first one will be shown on the display and others are printed by a printer unit (see claim 16). All these distinguishable features are presented in the claims. No reference shows a facsimile apparatus with a display showing only a part of the data and wherein the rest of the data is printed out by a printer included

in the facsimile apparatus.

Claims 2-3, 5-6, 18 and 20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaber and Disanto et al. as applied to claims 1, 4, 7-8, 11-12, 14-17, and 19 above, and further in view of Zuili et al. (U.S. Patent 6,145,084). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The references to Tanaber and Disanto et al. have been distinguished above. The Examiner relies on the patent to Zuili et al. as teaching registration function. However, claims 2-3, 5-6 and 18, 10 are depend from claims 1 and 16 respectively, which have been argued as having distinguishable feature of the facsimile apparatus's display showing only a portion of the received electronic mail and Internet data. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that claims 2-3, 5-6, 18 and 20 are also allowable.

Claim 9 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanabe and Disanto et al. as applied to claims 1, 4, 7-8, 11-12, 14-17, and 19 above, and further in view of Ausems et al. (U.S. Patent 6,434,403). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 9 includes limitation to terminal apparatus utilizing a Bluetooth technology. The Examiner relies on the reference to Ausems et al. as teaching the PDA using a Bluetooth transceiver. It should be respectfully noted that claim 9 directly depend from claim 1, showing the features distinguishable over the references relied on by the Examiner. The Patent to Ausems et al. does not make up for the deficiencies of Tanabe and Disanto et al. and therefore this rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 10 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanabe and Disanto et al. as applied to claims 1, 4, 7-8, 11-12, 14-17 and 19 above, and further in view of Izumi et al. (U.S. Patent 6,728,534). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As the Examiner noted in the office action the patents to Tanabe and Disanto et al. are silent about usage of the PIAFS (PHS Internet Access Forum Standard) technology. The Examiner uses the reference to Izumi et al. to show the

PIAFS feature. However, claim 10 directly depends from distinguishable claim 1. The reference to Izumi et al. does not make up for the deficiencies of Tanabe and Disanto et al., therefore the rejection of claim 10 should be withdrawn.

Claim 13 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanabe and Disanto et al., as applied to claims 1, 4, 7-8, 11-12, 14-17, and 19 above, and further in view of Jamtgaard et al. (U.S. Patent 6,430,624).

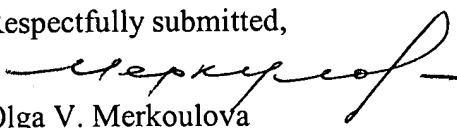
Claim 13 addresses an i-mode usage in the present invention. It should be noted that claim 13 also depends from discussed above claim 1. The reference to Jamtgaard et al., related solely to Internet navigation systems, does not make up for the deficiencies of Tanabe and Disanto et al. and therefore claim 13 is allowable. Applicant respectfully request to withdraw this rejection.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the application be reconsidered, that claims 1-20 be allowed, and that the application be passed to issue.

Should the Examiner find the application to be other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary in a telephonic or personal interview.

A provisional petition is hereby made for any extension of time necessary for the continued pendency during the life of this application. Please charge any fees for such provisional petition and any deficiencies in fees and credit any overpayment of fees to Attorney's Deposit Account No. 50-2041 (Whitham, Curtis & Christofferson, P.C.).

Respectfully submitted,

  
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